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GEOGRAPHICAL PUBLICATIONS

(Reviews and Titles of Books, Papers, and Maps)

For key to classification see "Explanatory Note" in Vol. II, pp. 77-81

NORTH AMERICA

CANADA

Yukon, Northwest Territories, British Columbia

HAWORTH, P. L. **On the headwaters of Peace River: A narrative of a thousand-mile canoe trip to a little-known range of the Canadian Rockies.** xvii and 295 pp.; maps, ill. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1917. \$4.00. 9 x 6.

An account of a summer canoe trip for hunting on the headwaters of the Peace River, chiefly the Finlay and the Quadacha (White River), in British Columbia. Passing up the Finlay to its northern branch, the Quadacha, Haworth, with his trapper guide, Lavoie, followed the latter stream on foot and over the mountains, to avoid the canyon, to its forks. McConnell had previously visited this region (see F. K. Vreeland: Notes on the Sources of the Peace River, British Columbia, *Bull. Amer. Geogr. Soc.*, Vol. 46, 1914, pp. 1-24) and mapped a glacier at the source of the north fork of the Quadacha, which fork Haworth now names Warneford River, in honor of a Canadian, who single-handed brought down a Zeppelin at Ghent.

Before McConnell's visit, the explorers of the Hudson's Bay Company had undoubtedly overrun this entire section. A line of forts was established on both sides of the Rocky Mountains from the Columbia River to the mouth of the Mackenzie. Fort Frazer, Fort St. James, Fort McCloud, and others were located about the headwaters of the Peace River on or near the Finlay, and it is stated in the papers of the Hudson's Bay Company that this entire region was well known in the days of "McLoughlin's Transmontane Empire," otherwise called New Caledonia. But, it may be said, men like Frazer, Mackenzie, and McLoughlin were more interested in beaver pelts than in assigning names to the mountains and the ultimate divisions of the principal rivers.

Ten miles or more south of the forks of the Quadacha, according to the author's map, Haworth ascended "Observation Peak" and solved the problem of the white waters of the Quadacha. Though Warneford River rises in a glacier, it "showed clear water, while the east fork was even whiter than the Quadacha" at the junction with the Finlay. The east fork retains, therefore, the name of Quadacha. From the summit of Observation Peak there "unfolded nameless ridges, hundreds of nameless peaks, any of them taller than the highest in the Appalachian system." No elevations, not even of Observation Peak, are given by the author.

The finest mountain, with three peaks, lay to the northeast, distant forty or more miles (by the author's map), and to this mountain he gives the name of Lloyd George. It is the great glacier on the south of this mountain, breaking through from the unseen highlands that extend eastward, that occupies much of the author's space in the description of the country. The northern side of the glacier rests upon the southern slope of Mt. Lloyd George. He says, "I repeat, for emphasis, a great river of ice." Surely a glacier of the magnitude described by Haworth ought to be explored and named for its discoverer.

Haworth then returned to the Finlay and followed it to its confluence with the Fox. He next ascended the southern slope of McConnell's Prairie Mountain. To the northern portion of this ridge, which Haworth followed for a day and a half, he gave the name of Joffre Range. The mountains on the western side of the long canyon of the Finlay received the name of Kitchener Range.

The remainder of the narrative is a description of the country, interspersed with big game hunting. Haworth's account is useful when taken in connection with the records of the Hudson's Bay Company and their scouts of a century ago and with the report of McConnell.

An abbreviated version of this book has appeared in *Scribner's Mag.*, Vol. 61, 1917, No. 6, pp. 647-668; Vol. 62, 1917, No. 1, pp. 58-73. W. S. C. RUSSELL

BROWNLEE, J. H. **Geographical notes concerning known pastoral and agricultural areas in Yukon.** *Dawson Daily News*, Vol. 18, 1916, No. 16, Aug. 17, p. 8.

CAMSELL, CHARLES. **Guide to the geology of the Canadian National Parks on the Canadian Pacific Railway between Calgary and Revelstoke.** 70 pp.; maps, diags., ills. Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa, 1914. ["The material for this book is taken largely from the guide books written by D. B. Dowling, J. A. Allan, and R. A. Daly for the excursions of the Twelfth International Geological Congress" in Canada, 1913, which were reviewed in *Bull. Amer. Geogr. Soc.*, Vol. 47, 1915, p. 701.]

CHRISTIE, H. R. **The forests of central British Columbia.** *Forestry Quart.*, Vol. 13, 1915, No. 4, pp. 495-503. Washington, D. C.

HICKSON, J. W. A. **Experiences in the Canadian Rockies in 1915.** Ills. *Canadian Alpine Journ.*, Vol. 7, 1916, pp. 33-47.

HOLWAY, E. W. D. **First ascent of Mt. Edith Cavell and explorations in the Mt. Longstaff region.** Ills. *Canadian Alpine Journ.*, Vol. 7, 1916, pp. 63-66.

PALMER, HOWARD. **Early explorations in British Columbia for the Canadian Pacific Railway.** Map, ills. *Bull. Geogr. Soc. of Philadelphia*, Vol. 16, 1918, No. 3, pp. 75-91.

SMITH, J. G. **Pushing back the frontier.** Ills. Reprint from *Canadian Mag.*, Vol. 45, 1915, No. 5, pp. 379-384. [Recent developments in interior British Columbia north of the Canadian Pacific Railway.]

STONE, W. E. **Climbs and explorations in the Purcell Range in 1915.** Maps, ills., bibliogr. *Canadian Alpine Journ.*, Vol. 7, 1916, pp. 12-32.

STONE, W. E. **Climbs and explorations in the Purcell Range in 1915.** Maps, ills., bibliogr. *Appalachia*, Vol. 14, No. 1, 1916, pp. 19-37. [Different article from the preceding.]

STONE, W. E. **Climbs and explorations in the Purcell Range in 1916.** Map, ills. *Appalachia*, Vol. 14, No. 2, 1917, pp. 133-153.

UNSTEAD, J. F. **The economic resources of British Columbia.** Maps. *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 50, 1917, No. 2, pp. 125-145 (discussion, pp. 143-145).

WHEELER, A. O. **Some meteorological phenomena of the Canadian Rockies.** Ill. *Canadian Alpine Journ.*, Vol. 7, 1916, pp. 71-81.

— **Wheaton, Yukon Territory.** 1:62,500. Map 59A. Geol. Survey of Canada, Ottawa, 1915.

— **Windermere, Kootenay District, British Columbia.** 1:125,000. Map 165A. Publication No. 1582. Geol. Survey of Canada, Ottawa, 1918.

UNITED STATES

Western States

DARTON, N. H. **Story of the Grand Canyon of Arizona.** 81 pp.; maps, diags., ills. Fred Harvey, Kansas City, 1917. 8 x 5½.

A handsomely printed booklet of convenient size for the traveler to the Grand Canyon. It is full of useful geological and topographical details and closes with a list of place names and their derivation. In view of the author's descriptive power and the extraordinary nature of his subject the reviewer is disappointed in the literary style and general conception of the book. By this it is not meant that a florid style, or even one so enthusiastic as Dutton's, is desirable, but at least there should be a treatment which in dignity and beauty is commensurate with the noble forms and unrivaled colors of the canyon.

WHITTAKER, M. L. **Pathbreakers and pioneers of the Pueblo region, comprising a history of Pueblo from the earliest times.** 160 pp.; ills., index. Franklin Press Co., [Pueblo, Col.], 1917. 9½ x 6½.

A carefully written and well-published account of the rise of the region about the city of Pueblo, Colorado, from a barren expanse to a "magnificent district containing the metropolis of the southern Rocky Mountain region." As a history of a small section of the greater physical province, the book exemplifies, in general, the conditions of growth in hundreds of settlements in this part of the West, and, as a type presentation rather than for the historical information, it will be found to be valuable to the reader not directly interested in Pueblo. Brief sketches from the lives of the well-known trapper Carson and the explorer Frémont, who, though not directly concerned with Pueblo, were factors in the general westward movement, and stories of a host

of pioneers whose names have gone little beyond the areas of their conquests and labors, add a flavor of romance to the narrative. The hardships and privations of these pioneers, together with their struggles to wrest a living from this inhospitable land, are better measures of the physical environment of the Pueblo country than the actions and responses of the later inhabitants, whose business and social activities result, frequently, from the stimuli of distant and foreign surroundings.

ROBERT M. BROWN

— [Topographic map of the United States.] Sheets: (1) *Arena*, (2) *Arbuckle*, (3) *Atwater*, (4) *Birds Landing*, (5) *Gustine*, (6) *Logan Creek*, (7) *Planada*, (8) *Stevinson*, (9) *Williams, California*, 1:31,680; (10) *Del Norte, Colorado*, 1:125,000; (11) *Camel Mountain*, (12) *Mt. Riley*, (13) *Noria, New Mexico*, 1:62,500; (14) *Reserve, New Mexico*, 1:125,000; (15) *Hillsboro, Oregon-Washington*, 1:62,500; (16) *Wallula, Washington*, 1:125,000; (17) *Moorcroft, Wyoming*, 1:125,000. U. S. Geol. Survey, Washington, D. C., 1917, 1918. [Mt. Riley and Noria, N. M., sheets surveyed in co-operation with the War Department.]

EUROPE

GENERAL

RECLUS, ONÉSIME, edit. *Grande Géographie Bong illustrée: Les pays et les peuples: Vol. 1 [Europe]*. vii and 371 pp.; maps, diagrs., ills. J. G. KERGO-MARD: *Royaume-Uni de Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande*, pp. 3-74; E. A. MARTEL: *France*, pp. 77-196; A. CABATON: *Belgique*, pp. 199-222; A. CABATON: *Hollande*, pp. 225-246; A. RAINAUD: *Italie*, pp. 249-306; ÉMILE BELLOC: *Espagne et Portugal*, pp. 309-364. *Vol. 2 [Europe]*. 366 pp.; maps, diagrs., ills. GUSTAVE REGELSPERGER: *Allemagne*, pp. 3-100; GUSTAVE REGELSPERGER: *Autriche-Hongrie*, pp. 103-174; GUSTAVE REGELSPERGER: *Suisse*, pp. 177-204; PAUL LÉMOIS: *Russie d'Europe*, pp. 207-290; ANTOINE CABATON: *Péninsule des Balkans (Grèce, Monténégro, Serbie, Roumanie, Bulgarie, Turquie)*, pp. 293-359. Bong & Cie., Paris, 1911 and 1912. 15 x 12.

There is a public in France that buys great album-like pictorial works of the most luxurious sort, and when French publishers undertake to fill that need they make sumptuous works indeed. The covers of these books are very elaborate, as if the books were designed to adorn center tables; indeed they are so big and so heavy that they could hardly be used in any other way.

Only a member of this public could adequately review the *Géographie Bong*, a most beautiful, up-to-date work of the sort. An evening spent with it has not sufficed to read its 700 pages nor even to examine carefully all of its excellent pictures of famous towns, buildings, and landscapes, but it has left a distinct impression of a beautiful book that preserves word and picture records of the noted and salient features of Europe. In types, generalizations, and inner meanings it has little interest. A feature is made of views from balloons, the least successful from an altitude of 3,000 meters. From 800 meters and lower there are a number of excellent views of Berlin, Paris, Düsseldorf, and Karlsruhe. There is an admirable balloon side view of the Eiffel Tower and one of Mt. Pilatus. A number of striking views are colored. The text does not limit itself to mere description but adds charming touches of history, of the sort that clings to much of the old-world landscape. The history is quite disconnected; the geography is systematic in a superficial way, in that it treats of the prominent features of each country, including many excellent diagrams of geology, rainfall, population density, and economic distributions. The style is popular but entirely serious and dignified. Withal the work is a good example of pictorial geography.

One other volume in the series has been reviewed previously (Vol. 4, *Africa, Geogr. Rev.*, Vol. 4, 1917, p. 327).

MARK JEFFERSON

AFRICA

GENERAL

DU PLESSIS, J. *Thrice through the Dark Continent: A record of journeyings across Africa during the years 1913-16*. viii and 350 pp.; map, ills. Longmans, Green & Co., London and New York. \$4.50. 9 x 6.

The author first crossed the continent from Kumasi on the Gold Coast via Lagos into the Sudan and by the Shari, Ubangi, and Welle rivers to Uganda and British East Africa. Return was made through the volcanic country north of Lake Kivu, the most difficult stretch in the itinerary, and down the Congo. In the third trip the Congo was crossed farther south, use being made of the Kasai and Lualaba Rivers,

the route then running through Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The entire journey of 17,000 miles consumed little more than two years, a tribute to the development of communications in the Dark Continent. For the most part it followed recognized highways and contributes nothing new, but the author saw much that was interesting and describes it well in a pleasant, good-humored style. He has an eye, too, for the broad features of the landscape. Thus he notes the physical affinities of Katanga with the South African plateaus. "At Bukama I seemed to have finally left the Congo proper behind and to have arrived in a country which in outward aspect approximates as nearly as possible to South African conditions." Travel in the Sudan receives the most detailed description. A typical account is that of the tribes dwelling about the Tuburi Lakes, part of the divide between the Benue and Shari systems. These interesting peoples, wealthy and industrious as natives go, occupy a fertile, well-watered country, one of the most densely peopled parts of Africa, "I counted not less than a hundred villages within a radius of three miles, each of which must have held at least a hundred inhabitants." This district, still pagan, calls forth an appeal for Christian missions before Mohammedanism gets a footing. Wherever Islam has entered, the progress of Christianity is retarded, and Islam is strong in the Sudan.

GIBBONS, H. A. **The new map of Africa (1900-1916): A history of European colonial expansion and colonial diplomacy.** xiv and 503 pp.; maps, index. Century Co., New York, 1916. \$2.00. 8½ x 5½.

The book is chiefly political, only incidentally geographical; but none the less it contains some geographical fact and suggestion and will well repay perusal by any student of geography. It does not mention the most conspicuous geographical service that the Germans rendered in their former colonies—the detailed topographical maps that cover all of Togo and large areas in the other possessions. The author thinks that Germany excelled the other colonizing powers in road building for co-operation with railroads, in comfortable accommodations for travelers in the interior, in scientific forestry, and in supervision of the public health. He characterizes the treatment that the Germans inflicted upon their native subjects as atrocious but doubts the expediency of excluding Germany from participation in African development after the war.

The British and Boers are a unit in declaring that they will never consent to the admission of more East Indians to South Africa. They say that "the unrestricted right of entry to these Asiatics would lower the whole standard of living for the white man and make his existence in the country impossible." The British Viceroy in India, who for nine years has protested against the attitude of South Africa, has given up the struggle, and all that is now asked for is that more liberal treatment be given to the Indians already in the country.

CYRUS C. ADAMS

BLESSICH, ALDO. **Geografia storica delle dipendenze continentali: Il disegno dell' Africa Romana.** *L'Africa Italiana*, Vol. 35, 1916, No. 5-6, pp. 81-101.

ENGLER, A. **Die Pflanzenwelt Afrikas, insbesondere seiner tropischen Gebiete: Grundzüge der Pflanzenverbreitung in Afrika, und die Charakterpflanzen Afrikas.** Vol. 3, No. 1 (Charakterpflanzen Afrikas, insbesondere des tropischen: Die Familien der afrikanischen Pflanzenwelt und ihre Bedeutung in derselben), Part 2: **Die dikotyledonen Angiospermen Casuarinaceae bis Dichapetalaceae.** vi and 869 pp.; diagrs., ills., index. (Series: *The Vegetation der Erde*, Vol. 9, Part 3.) Wilhelm Engelmann, Leipzig, 1915. £1, 14s. 6d. 10 x 7. [Additional volume in the fundamental work on the plant world of Africa by Professor Engler. The whole work is projected to comprise five volumes. Two, besides the present, have already appeared: Volume 1 (in two parts), a general survey, which was reviewed in *Bull. Amer. Geogr. Soc.*, Vol. 44, 1912, pp. 920-921; and Volume 2, dealing with the individual families, a topic continued in the present volume and to include Volume 4. Volume 5, the final volume, will again be of special interest to geographers as it will discuss the vegetational provinces.]

JOHNSTON, H. H. **The importance of Africa.** *Journ. African Soc.*, No. 67, Vol. 17, 1918, April, pp. 177-198.

LEWIN, EVANS. **Railways in Africa.** Maps. *United Empire*, Vol. 8, N. S., 1917, No. 1, pp. 23-30; No. 2, pp. 94-99; No. 3, pp. 172-178.

LIÈVRE, D. **Trois stations hivernales (Le Caire, Alger, Tanger).** ills. *Bull. Soc. de Géogr. Commer. du Havre*, Vol. 30, 1913, No. 2, pp. 237-248; No. 3-4, pp. 312-336; Vol. 31, 1914, No. 1, pp. 21-32; Vols. 31-32-33, 1914-17, No. 1, pp. 55-72.

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE. **My life as a naturalist, with a presentation of various first-hand data on the life histories and habits of the big game animals of Africa.** ills. *Amer. Museum Journ.*, Vol. 18, 1918, No. 5, pp. 321-350.

THIERRY, RENÉ. *L'Afrique de demain et le pangermanisme colonial. L'Afrique Française*, Vol. 27, 1917, No. 5-6, pp. 167-175; No. 7-8, pp. 253-263.

TORINO Y ROLDÁN, JOSÉ. *Los ferrocarriles en África. Bibliogr. Rev. de Geogr. Colon. y Mercantil*, Vol. 14, 1917, No. 10-11, pp. 372-424. Real Soc. Geogr., Madrid.

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND

COTTON, C. A. *Block mountains in New Zealand. Maps, diagrs., ills., bibliogr. Amer. Journ. of Sci.*, No. 262, Vol. 44, 1917, pp. 249-293.

Formerly the mountains of New Zealand, that is to say, the Southern Alps and other chains formed of the older rocks, were regarded as one-cycle fold mountains. In recent years the opinion has been gaining ground that the original fold mountains were more or less completely destroyed by erosion prior to an uplift which initiated the sculpture of the present ranges. The view is now put forward that not only were the fold mountains destroyed by erosion but also that their site was largely covered by younger rocks, and that the later uplifts, to which the present relief is due, were differential. The features to which they gave rise are still, in some parts of New Zealand, well-preserved block mountains, and practically everywhere the tectonic nature of the relief is still recognizable. New Zealand may, in fact, be described as a con-course of earth blocks, the highest of which lie in the northeast and southwest axis of the land mass (C. A. Cotton: *The Structure and Later Geological History of New Zealand, Geol. Mag.*, Vol. 3, 1916, pp. 243-249 and 314-320; reviewed in the *Geogr. Rev.*, Vol. 3, 1917, pp. 83-84).

It is perhaps in central Otago (the southern province of South Island) that the structure and the history of the earth movements are best displayed by the topography. This region is treated in detail in the article "Block Mountains in New Zealand," of which the author sends the following summary:

"The landscape of this part of Otago is a mosaic of blocks. A group of the lower-lying blocks determines a chain of basins, which have been known in the past as old lake basins, though it is not clear that they have ever been occupied by lakes. This is the chain of lowlands followed by the Otago Central Railway. The depressions occupied by large lakes farther west—Wakatipu and Te Anau—were perhaps initially of the same nature, but they have been profoundly modified by glacial erosion. In central Otago the covering strata are largely of terrestrial origin and have been preserved over considerable areas on the low-lying blocks in the depressions, though only a few remnants survive on the higher blocks. The configuration of the higher blocks shows very clearly the nature of the deformation, as extensive areas of the fossil plain that formed the floor on which the cover lay are preserved. The manner in which the fossil plain is warped and dislocated is clearly seen. The majority of the central Otago blocks are elongated, trending northeast and southwest, and are more or less tilted towards the northwest. These blocks slope down gently to their northeastern ends, to merge with the chain of depressions previously referred to, which occupy a complex fault-angle depression at the base of the fault scarps bounding a complex of high blocks forming the northern highland of Otago."

In reference to a principle involved in the treatment of the article thus briefly outlined, attention may be called to recent comment by Professor W. M. Davis. In *Science* for July 26, 1918, pp. 81-84, Professor Davis answers the previous criticism of J. L. Rich that the author entirely omits mention of geological dates (*Science*, Jan. 11, 1918, pp. 43-44). Professor Davis, who has repeatedly protested against the bondage of geography to geology in questions of nomenclature and habits of thought, points out that Cotton's treatment in the above article is systematically geographical in quality. He commends it as an example of freedom from this bondage, as "an admirable experiment in the analytic, systematic, and regional treatment of a geographical problem."

HERBERTSON, A. J., AND O. J. R. HOWARTH, eds. *The Oxford Survey of the British Empire: Australasia, including Australia, New Zealand, the Western Pacific, and the British sector in Antarctica.* xii and 584 pp.; maps, diagrs., ills., index. Clarendon Press, Oxford (Oxford Univ. Press, Amer. Branch, New York), 1914. 14s. 9 x 6.

This volume is one of a series of six covering the respective parts of the British Empire, of which two have already been noticed (America, *Bull. Amer. Geogr. Soc.*, Vol. 47, 1915, pp. 971-972; Africa, *Geogr. Rev.*, Vol. 1, 1916, p. 70). At the end of each chapter is a rather complete bibliography of the best sources. A gazetteer of

towns, covering 8 pages, and 23 pages of statistics conclude the work. Excellent colored bathy-orographical maps of Australasia, of southeastern Australia, and of New Zealand, many good black-and-white maps and diagrams and interesting half-tone photographs of Australasian scenery help clinch the arguments and inject much life into the presentation.

The several chapters are written by specialists. In this respect the book borders somewhat upon the compendium style. At times the writers seem a bit overenthusiastic and cause one who reads critically to feel that possibly a few points are occasionally strained in favor of Australasia. However, at no time does this reach serious proportions. The book is a study of modern Australasia rather than an historical treatise. It aims to develop the economic phases. So many interesting statements following in quick succession are worthy of review that one hardly knows which to eliminate.

"In Western Australia, wheat farming is possible with an annual rainfall of 12 to 14 inches" without irrigation. This is accomplished where the rainfall is evenly distributed throughout the year. No reference is made to the rate of evaporation. One wonders whether some parts of the United States might not profit from the Australians.

Among the many striking features that will always mark Australia apart from the rest of the world is the fact that "as a whole the extremes of temperature annually, seasonally, and daily are less than those experienced in any of the other continents." Drought is still recognized as perhaps the biggest single handicap to the continent, but hopes are entertained that with the modern developments in agriculture it can be ameliorated, if not perhaps, in some sections, entirely overcome.

"No accurate contour maps have yet been made of any portion of Australia." The geology is likewise, with a few exceptions, still only known in a general way. But much progress is being made. The geological cross-sections, for example, reveal a very considerable knowledge concerning the amount of faulting along the east coast and throughout the Dividing Range.

In the chapter on "Economic Conditions and Industries" the speculative but none the less practical question is raised as to the possibilities, in view of the work that has been accomplished in the evolution of the unexcelled merino sheep, of evolving a "new and distinctive type of Anglo-Saxon people." This of course does not imply a depreciation of the present Anglo-Saxon.

The discovery of gold in the various parts of Australia, the introduction of cold-storage shipping, and the revelation of the agricultural possibilities of the region may perhaps be mentioned as the prime stimulants to progress up to date. All of these have also had their effect upon the distribution of the population. But the outstanding controlling influence is rainfall. "The population is greatest wherever the rainfall is most abundant."

The states control the railroad lines within their territory. The gages are unfortunately of three different sizes. Some steps are being taken to remedy this condition. The telegraph, telephone, and cable are also government-owned. The island character of the country gives it a geographical unity which the people believe will eventually weld them into a homogeneous whole such as no other country might hope to attain. The isolation of the continent has inclined the residents toward the spirit expressed in the words "Australia for the Australians and more Australians for Australia."

The progress of New Zealand, the standards in government that have held the attention of the world, the natural resources, the agricultural development, and the establishment of foreign intercourse are all attractively set forth. Papua as a territory of the Commonwealth of Australia, and a consistently up-to-date presentation of recent exploration in the British sector of Antarctica round out this rather imposing and well-written symposium on Australasia.

EUGENE VAN CLEEF

SCHLICH, SIR WILLIAM. *Forestry in the Dominion of New Zealand. Quart. Journ. of Forestry*, Vol. 12, 1918, No. 1, pp. 1-28.

The three islands considered, North, South, and Stewart, comprise 102,912 square miles, with a surface greatly diversified. High mountain ranges stretch from East Cape in the northeast to West Cape in the southwest, and are surrounded by downs, an elevated sea floor eroded to a hilly surface, valuable for agriculture and pastureland. The lower beds are sandy or gravelly—poor soils. In the north clay lands, from which the ancient deposits of kauri gum are dug, are also poor. The plains, with their alluvial soil, are not large but are the important districts for agriculture. The coasts with their wide fringes of shallow sand or gravel beaches afford comparatively few harbors and little shelter for shipping.

The temperature is equitable, the rainfall variable but sufficient for agricultural

purposes, ranging from 200 inches on the west coast of South Island to less than 30 inches on the east coast. The natural vegetation is distinctly semi-tropical, and the wild forest is almost impenetrable on account of the large number of lianas. Three-fourths of the indigenous plants are confined exclusively to New Zealand, and the whole vegetation is strikingly different from that of Australia.

The forests are partly pure but mostly mixed and of very uneven stocking. There remain about 4,000,000 acres of forests fit for milling purposes. The total quantity of commercial timber was estimated in 1909 to be 33,061,000,000 superficial feet, composed of the following (arranged in order of their quality): kauri (*Agathis*, or *Dammara australis*), 1.5 per cent; totara (*Podocarpus totara*), 1.7 per cent; matai (*Podocarpus spicatus*), 10.4 per cent; rimu (*Dacrydium cupressinum*), 46.5 per cent; kahikatea (*Podocarpus dacrydioides*), 7.8 per cent; beeches (three species of *Nothofagus*), 13.3 per cent; miscellaneous, 18.8 per cent.

The existing milling timber will probably be exhausted within twenty years. Up to 1918 about 25,000 acres had been planted by the state and 44,000 acres by private owners. Much more extensive planting of fast-growing species is urgently recommended.

SAMUEL J. RECORD

ANDREW, E. C. **Shoreline studies at Botany Bay.** Diags., ills. *Journ. and Proc. Royal Soc. of New South Wales for 1916*, Vol. 50, Part I, pp. 165-176. Sydney.

COCKAYNE, A. H. **Some economic considerations concerning montane tussock grassland.** *Trans. and Proc. New Zealand Inst. for 1915*, Vol. 48, pp. 154-165. Wellington, 1916. [Abstracted under the title of "A Unique Grassland in New Zealand" in the *Review*, Vol. 3, 1917, p. 488.]

COCKAYNE, L., AND C. E. FOWERAKER. **Notes from the Canterbury College Mountain Biological Station: The principal plant associations in the immediate vicinity of the station.** ills. *Trans. and Proc. New Zealand Inst. for 1915*, Vol. 48, pp. 166-186. Wellington, 1916.

COTTON, C. A. **Block mountains and a "fossil" denudation plain in northern Nelson.** Maps, diags. *Trans. and Proc. New Zealand Inst. for 1915*, Vol. 48, pp. 59-75. Wellington, 1916. [The author believes that the present-day topography of New Zealand is due to "a late disorderly uplift." "New Zealand may be described as a concourse of earth-blocks of varying size and shape, in places compressed, the highest blocks lying in the north-east and south-west axis of the land-mass, so that the whole structure may be termed a geanticline." He uses this hypothesis in the interpretation of the physiography of northern Nelson, on the northwest corner of South Island.]

DOWNES, T. W. **New light on the period of the extinction of the moa (according to Maori record).** *Trans. and Proc. New Zealand Inst. for 1915*, Vol. 48, pp. 426-434. Wellington, 1916. [The author believes that the moa of North Island was exterminated by the Maori not long after their arrival in New Zealand, that is not less than four or five hundred years ago, and that its extinction in South Island took place a hundred years later.]

MOORE, E. S. **The active volcanoes of New Zealand.** Maps, ills. *Journ. of Geol.*, Vol. 25, 1917, No. 8, pp. 693-714.

— **New Zealand vegetation.** *Journ. of Ecology*, Vol. 4, 1916, No. 1, pp. 43-45. [A review of D. L. Poppelwell's "Notes on the Plant Covering of the Garvie Mountains, with a List of Species," *Trans. and Proc. New Zealand Inst.*, Vol. 47, 1914, p. 120; W. R. B. Oliver's "The Vegetation of White Island, New Zealand," *Journ. Linn. Soc. London*, Vol. 43, 1915, pp. 41-47; and E. J. Pegg's "An Ecological Study of Some New Zealand Sand-Dune Plants," *Trans. and Proc. New Zealand Inst.*, Vol. 46, 1913, pp. 150-177.]

OLIVER, W. R. B. **The vegetation and flora of Lord Howe Island.** Diags., ills., bibliogr. *Trans. and Proc. New Zealand Inst. for 1916*, Vol. 49, pp. 94-161. Wellington, 1917. ["Situated in a tract of ocean which bounds three biological regions of the globe, and on a submarine ridge connecting two of these, Lord Howe Island is at once of intense interest to the biologist. This island, remarkable not only for its biological productions but also on account of its geological structure, lies about 430 km. eastward of the Australian Continent, in S. lat. 31° 32'."]

SINNOTT, E. W. **The "age and area" hypothesis of Willis, recently discussed and endorsed by Professor De Vries** ("The Distribution of Endemic Species in New Zealand," *Science*, Vol. 45, 1917, June 22, pp. 641-642). *Science*, Vol. 46, 1917, Nov. 9, pp. 457-459.

SPEIGHT, R. An ancient buried forest near Riccarton: Its bearing on the mode of formation of the Canterbury Plains. Ills., bibliogr. From *Trans. and Proc. New Zealand Inst. for 1916*, Vol. 49, pp. 361-364. Wellington, 1917.

SPEIGHT, R. The orientation of the river-valleys of Canterbury. Map. *Trans. and Proc. New Zealand Inst. for 1915*, Vol. 48, pp. 137-144. Wellington, 1916. [Discusses the tectonic theory first propounded by Dobson in his report for the year 1865 on "The Possibility of Constructing a Road through the Otira Gorge."']

SPEIGHT, R. The physiography of the Cass district. Map, bibliogr. *Trans. and Proc. New Zealand Inst. for 1915*, Vol. 48, pp. 145-153. Wellington, 1916. [Glaciation has been chiefly responsible for the details of topographic form.]

THOMSON, J. A. Diastrophic and other considerations in classification and correlation, and the existence of minor diastrophic districts in the Notocene. Bibliogr. *Trans. and Proc. New Zealand Inst. for 1916*, Vol. 49, pp. 397-413. Wellington, 1917. [The term Notocene (*νότος*, south; *καινός*, new) is proposed as an age name for the younger rock series of New Zealand.]

WILD, L. J. On the proposal for a soil survey of New Zealand. Map, diagr. *Trans. and Proc. New Zealand Inst. for 1916*, Vol. 49, pp. 476-490. Wellington, 1917. [The author advocates the adoption of a combined system of soil classification similar to that employed in the United States surveys instead of the geologico-petrographical classification used in England. The combined system groups soils first according to mechanical composition, then subdivides according to chemical composition or other features. It is further suggested that the country should be first divided into soil districts, for which climate should be the criterion. Geological formations yielding soils with unique agricultural properties may give rise to subdistricts. Within the districts and subdistricts soil formation will be classified by the method referred to above. A tentative division of South Island into soil districts is given in illustration.]

WORLD AS A WHOLE AND LARGER PARTS

CLEMENZ, BRUNO. *Kriegsgeographie: Erdkunde und Weltkrieg in ihren Beziehungen erläutert und dargestellt, nebst Schilderung der Kriegsschauplätze*. 278 pp.; maps. (Series: In den Glutten des Weltbrandes, herausgegeben von Felix Heuler, Vol. 4.) Curt Kabitzsch, Würzburg, 1915. M 2. 9 x 6.

This book, Volume 4 of the "In the Glow of the Universal Conflagration" series, is entirely popular in treatment and frankly German in sentiment. The geographical relations of the present war are explained, and descriptive sketches of the various war theaters are given. Its aim is to offer abundant material for private study. The introductory section of 48 pages contains little of geographic interest. Then follow three papers on the Sea and the War, the Sea As a Theater of War, and World Canals and World War. One half of the last is devoted to the strategic relations of the Panama Canal.

The bulk of the book is devoted to a description of the war geography of the belligerent powers of Europe, including Greece and Portugal. The treatment is by political divisions rather than geographical regions. Turkey is found among the principal nations of Asia, and a separate section is given to "Unser Tsingtau." Only Egypt and Morocco of Africa are included, and colonial possessions are hardly mentioned. The American section includes only the "United States of North America" and the Falkland Islands. Australia receives a separate chapter as the fifth continent in the war. The Japanese situation with reference to the United States receives considerable attention. The last three chapters discuss in closer detail certain districts intimately connected with recent military operations. Under "From the Background of the Conflict," we have the Vosges, the Argonne, the Carpathians, the Dardanelles, etc. Under "Scenes from the World War," we have Antwerp, the Masurian Lakes, Przemyśl, and Ukraine. The concluding chapter takes up the geographical bigness, the puzzle, and the lessons of the war. Many excellent relief maps and several charts illustrate the various regions.

JAMES GORDON STEESE

CORBETT, J. S. *England in the Mediterranean: A study of the rise and influence of British power within the straits, 1603-1713*. 2nd edit. Vol. 1: viii and 297 pp., map; Vol. 2: pp. 298-603, map, ill., index. Longmans, Green, and Co., London, 1917. \$5.00 (2 vols.). 8 x 5½.

The consolidation of British naval power in the Mediterranean was the result of protracted endeavor. The long history of preparation and of diplomatic and naval activity is presented in this second edition of Mr. Corbett's book. A critical examination of his

work cannot fail to show the great part played by the daring and initiative of English captains and merchants. Far from home bases and having to contend not only with the hostility of the French, but with that of Dutchmen and Spaniards as well, these men, whose names are in many instances unknown, met adverse conditions with a determination to win. The whole struggle which ended in the capture of Gibraltar was economic. Its aim was to divert the trade of the East to British ports without the agency of foreign middlemen.

To the British exporter and importer the Mediterranean in the seventeenth century was the central section of one of the main roads of foreign traffic. A hundred years earlier the trade of the Levant, sorely hampered by the growth of Turkish power in Europe, had been deflected towards southern channels. The seaports of Asia Minor and of Syria nevertheless were the markets for a large part of western Asia's commerce with Europe. With the decline of Turkish naval power, it became easier for European traders to force an entrance into Turkish ports in spite of reluctant harbor masters. But as to the coincidence of British naval supremacy in the Mediterranean and the decline of the Turkish naval power the author makes no mention.

Neither does he mention the privileged status of European merchants in Turkey as soon as the régime of the Capitulations was inaugurated by French effort. A new era of prosperity was begun in the Levant by this diplomatic victory of the French, for it came at a time when the discovery of the sea route to India was leading to the abandonment of the older Levantine lanes of traffic. The British, on the whole, derived greater commercial benefit from the Capitulations than did the French.

The wealth of detail which makes up Mr. Corbett's historical study emphasizes the importance of the Mediterranean route. The great inland sea is the maritime highway which connects three old continents. And all the struggles between statesmen and soldiers recorded in these pages merely serve to show how much the mastery of this waterway was coveted.

SAFFORD, W. E. **Food plants and textiles of ancient America.** Ills. *Proc. 2nd Pan Amer. Sci. Congr., Dec. 27, 1915, to Jan. 8, 1916*, Vol. 1, Section 1: Anthropology, pp. 146-159. Washington, D. C., 1917.

SINGER, D. J. **Big game fields of America, North and South.** 368 pp.; ill. Hodder & Stoughton, London; George H. Doran Co., New York, 1916. \$2.25. 9 x 6.

TÄUBER, C. **Auf fremden Bergpfaden.** 513 pp.; ill. Art. Institut Orell Füssli, Zurich, 1916. 8 x 5½. [In southern Europe and northern Africa.]

WOLFF, H. **Die Schwerkraft auf dem Mittelländischen Meere und die Hypothese von Pratt.** *Beiträge zur Geophysik: Zeitschrift für Physikalische Erdkunde*, Vol. 14, 1916, No. 3, pp. 206-214.

WOODWARD, R. S. **Desirability and practicability of extending a precise network of triangulation over the South, Central, and North American areas. The desirability and practicability of extending a gravimetric survey over the same areas.** *Proc. 2nd Pan Amer. Sci. Congr., Dec. 27, 1915, to Jan. 8, 1916*, Vol. 2, Section 2: Astronomy, Meteorology, and Seismology, pp. 278-280 (discussion, p. 280). Washington, D. C., 1917.

— **Mediterranean Basin, Monthly Meteorological Charts of the.** 12 sheets. 1:10,000,000. On reverse side of all except January sheet: Greece and Aegean Sea, 1:5,000,000; Currents, Fog and Mist, 1:20,000,000, for the preceding month. [*M[eteorol.] O[ffice]*] [*Publ. No.*] 224, 2nd edit., Meteorological Office, London, 1916, 1917. [Data shown represent mean values for each month based on longest series of observations available.]

PHILIP, GEORGE, edit. **Philips' Record Atlas: A series of 128 pages of coloured political maps of the world, with complete index.** George Philip & Son, Ltd., London, 1917. 10 x 7. 6s. net. [Usual style of atlas catering to locational geography—mainly maps with political coloring and relief in black hachuring. The only distinctive maps are an isochronic map of the British Isles and the adjacent parts of the Continent, with London as the center and nine accessibility zones, and a physical map of the Alps.]